## THE GOVERNOR'S HAND.

NO IRONCLAD APPROPRIATIONS FOR HILL

NO OBJECTION TO THE MONEY, BUT THE CONDI-TIONS MUST NOT BE TOO STRONG SLOW PROGRESS OF THE CANAL BILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, April 5.—Governor Hill graciously dis-closed to the Republican Legislature to-day one of main funds that he expects to draw upon That fund is elect a Democratic President aggregate of the canal appropriations; \$807,000 for ance, \$1,000,000 for improvements, \$135, 00 of last year's appropriations for bridges and lredging, and \$350,000 of this year's appropriations bridges and dredging—making a total of \$2,292.

It would be an unskilful Democrat that could not extract a sufficient percentage from this vast affect seriously the result of the Presidential contest. The Governor is willing that appropria-tions shall be made for the canals—as long as no estrictions are put about James Shanahan, who is the head "boss" of the canal

borers, as to how and when he shall expend them.
To-day the Governor announced this noble policy
a veto of a bill recently introduced by Assemblyman McEvoy, of Herkimer County, for building vertical wall on the Eric Canal in the village of llion at an expense of \$15,000. That work was to be done under the supervision of James Shanahan, the Cleveland Democrat who holds the office of edent of Public Works. But Mr. Shanahac was shut off from using the money in a partisar way by a provision in the bill that the work must by contract. Non-partisan contractors the Gevernor clearly thought, would perhaps com-pete and get the contract. Anyhow, Mr. Shanshan would not have authority to hire 200 laborers near ion day, and then march them to the polls "to vote the straight Democratic ticket." Hence Governor Hill found the bill exceedingly objectionable. refore, he says in his veto, as a warning to the Republican Legislature that he will not approve any canal bills that do not give Mr. Shanahan free

to that portion of the bill which absolutely a Superintendent of Public Works to cause the requires the Superintendent of Public Works on tract. Such work contemplated by the bill to be done by contract. Such a provision is unusual except where large appropriations

to leave the method of the performance of the work to the wise discretion of the superintendent. There does not wise discretion of the superintendent. There does not seem to have been any complaint of any abuse of such dis-cretion on his part in the past and no reasonable apprehen-sion of any in the future need be entertained. The super-intendent usually has such work performed by contract but he ought not to be arbitrarily bound so to do unless, in his judgment, the best interests of the State will be likely

be subserved thereby.

This has been the true policy of the State hertofore and no good reason can be urged why it should now b

The Republican Senators thought that they had od cause to suspect Mr. Shanahan. He had taken Edward Wemple, the Democratic candidate for Controller in 1887, from one end to the other of the Eric Canal, asking him to get votes. Mr. Shanahan had also reserved to this Presidential year the expenditure of \$135,000 upon bridges voted by the Legislature of 1887. So they had inserted in Mr. McEvoy's bill an frozolad clause requiring that the work on the vertical wall at Ition should be done "by contract." In relation to this modification the Governor says in

bly, but was inserted in the Senate, in pursuance of what would appear to be a narrow and ill-advised policy. I am nationed that upon further consideration, the Legislatus will not insist upon a policy which is without preceden in not hass upon a poor in the amount and relating a work of the character contemplated by this bill.

The Governor's declaration that such a bill was

"without precedent" greatly amused Mr. McEvoy. When the veto was read to the assembly be informed When the veto was read to the assembly he informed that body that the Governor had signed precisely such a bill upon March 20. Moreover, the measure was Mr. McEvoy's own—a bill appropriating \$3,000 for a bridge over the Eric Canal in Frankfort. That bill said "the work of constructing such a bridge shall be done upon contract," executed by the Superintendent of Public Works. Now he had vetoed exactly such a bill. But since the bill was signed, Mr. McEvoy has voted in the Assembly Canal Committee against appropriating \$1,000,000 for improving the canals, and in favor of reducing that appropriation \$3,000. Moreover, in the Assembly yesterday he pointed to the annual of money Pavid B. Hill and Mr. Shanahan would soon have in their hands to affect the Presidential election if the various canal appropriation bills became laws. The bill of Mr. McEvoy which the Governor signed on March 20 is given below:

given below? The Critical works is hereby authorized to construct an iron bridge to replace the wooden structure over the Eric Canal at Litchfield-st. In the village of Frankfort, upon plans to be prepared, in the village of Frankfort, upon plans to be prepared, in the village of Frankfort, upon plans to be prepared, in the village of Frankfort, upon plans to be prepared, in the village of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and for constructing the same the sum of \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby apprepriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid on the warrent of the Controller in the order of said Superintendent of Public Works. The work of constructing said bridge shall be done upon contract executed by and between the said Superintendent of Public Works, and the contractor or contractors to whom the work therefor shall be awarded, and said work shall be let and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders after due publication and advertisement soliciting bids after due publication and advertisement solici therefor based upon said plans and specification prepared and furnished as hereinbefore provided.

THE CANAL IN ITS DOTAGE It was with a knowledge of Governor Hill's remarkveto of Assemblyman McEvoy's bill that the Senate began debating the bill of Senator Cantor (Dem.), appropriating \$1,000,000 for the improvement of the canals. Senator Fassett (Rep.), who was the first speaker, at once alluded to the veto. Mr. Hill," waid he, "objects to the provision in Mr. Mc-Broy's bill that Mr. Shanahan shall learn what a canal will cost and then have it done by contract. We put in that ironclad clause requiring Shanahan to thus have the work done by contract. I do not believe that Mr. Shanahan feels insulted because of that clause. It is highly suspicious that the Democrats wish that clause removed from canal appropriation hills. If I could have my way I would amend this bill so as to give the canals only \$1. Some poople say that the Eric Canal is only in its infancy. I think it is in its dotage. We should receive the sid of the United States toward the maintenance of the Eric Canal, for it is a National highway." Senate began debating the bill of Senator Cantor

NO ACTION TAKEN YET. Senator Linson (Dem.) followed with an argumen founded on a recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. This decision showed that the canals regulate the charges of the railroads in the summer. He had, therefore, decided to support the bill, although he came from a county that usually opposed the appropriation.

Senator Laughlin (Rep.) followed with an earnest appeal to the Senate to pass the bill just as it stood. The Senate adjourned until to-morrow without taking any action on the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR NEXT TUESDAY.

THE CROSBY HIGE-LICENSE BILL FAVORABLY RE-PORTED TO THE SENATE.

Albany, April 5 .- The Orosby High License bill we reported from the Internal Affairs Committee of the Senate this morning without amendment. Senator Studier, the brewers' representative, was the only member of the committee dissenting. On a motion by Senator Kellogg, the bill was made a special order for next Tuesday at noon. PURITY OF ELECTION BILLS.

The Election bill, which is a compliation of all the botter parts of Assemblymen Saxton's, Hamilton's and Yates's "purity of cheeton" bills, but which was founded principally on Judge Yates's bill was the special order this morning, but Mr. Rosech, of New York, called for the enforcement of the ninth joint rule and for the day delayed action. Mr. Saxton, gave notice that he would make it a special order immediately after the reading of the journal to-morrow morning. MANY BILLS REPORTED.

A large number of bills was reported favorably from the various committees to which they had been referred. Among them were Mayor Chapin's Brooklyn Bridge bill, taking the control of the Bridge from the present Board of Trustees and placing it in the hands of three men, two of whom are to be selected respectively by the Mayors of the two cities.

TO ACT AS HARBOR MASTERS.

tor Reilly's bill providing for the temporary mption by the Dock Department of New-York City, of the powers of Harbor Master where there are no Harbor Masters to set was also reported. General Husted amended it by adding a clause providing a penalty for improper use of the powers thus concerned. From the Committee on Public Education came with a favorable report Senator Canter's bill authorizing the procurement of land by the Board of Education, of New-York, for additional schools.

THE STATE'S FAIR NAME.

Mr. Crosby introduced a resolution referring to the recent charges that have been made in a New-York aper as to the honesty of certain members of the As-embly and the actions of various lobbyists. The scolution calls for an immediate investigation of these harges, so that the "fair name of the State should at be disgraced."

TAMMANY TRUST BILL Assemblyman McKenna, who is looking after the interests of Tammany Hall, gave notice this morning that at some future day he would move the Tammany Hall Trust bill, which has not yet been reported from the committee to which it was referred.

THE CAPITOL PARK. The Assembly passed to-day a bill introdu Youngman, appropriating \$26,000 to put the Capitol Park in order. Mr. Husted favored the bill and said that the present condition of the park is a disgrace to the State. The park has not been sodded; there are no walks or flagging, and an unsightly mass of stone and an old wooden workshop add to the shabby and untidy appearance of the place.

UNPLEASANTNESS OVER THE COUNTY PLAN. UNPLEASANTINESS OF A THE STATE Prisons Com-albany, April 6 (Special).—The State Prisons Com-tites of the Assembly has received so much misinfor-tion from labor demagogues recently in megard to a financial management of the State prisons that

ft was not surprised perhaps when Monroe Woolveron, of Albany, gravely asserted that the Prison Re form Association had drawn \$100,000 a year from the State treasury for the salaries of its officers. The dation had shown the absurdity of the "county plans prison had shown the absurdity of the "county plans prison bill favored by Mr. Woolverton, and hence his wrash. Chariton T. Lewis, chairman of the executive committee of the Prison Reform Association, to-day showed the faisity of Mr. Woolverton's statement Mr. Lewis denied the charge indignantly. No institution under control of the association had ever received a doilar of State money, all being supported by private contributions. The charges were made for a vide and malicious purposa. The object was to destroy the association because it protested against an infamous change in th prison system.

EVIL INFLUENCE OF BUCKET SHOPS. COLONEL FELLOWS AFRAID TO MOVE ANY ONE

ALBANY, April 5 (Special).—District-Attorney John R. Fellows, of New-York, and De Lancey Nicoll came up to-day to appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate on behalf of Senator Ives's Bucket Shop bill. This bill prohibits the rental of any room of place wherein any kind of gambling is to take place. Colonel Fellows and Mr. Nicoll argued that the existence of the bucket shops was making thieves of young men who would otherwise be honest.

nel Fellows said that the ways of bucket shop men are so devious and tricky that although he has twenty-two indictments against shops there are so many ways in which they can get out of it that he many ways in which they can get out of it that he dare not move any one of them, fearing that the cases will be thrown out of court. This law will not apply to stock brokers who deal on a unit of 100 chares which can be and always is ready for delivery to the purchaser. But with the bucket shop dealers no stock is handled, but wagers are made on the stock going up and down.

The committee will report the bill favorably. The same gentlemen went before the Assembly Judiciary Committee and made the same arguments.

THE PENALTY OF BEING TOO HANDSOME. BOB" HILLIARD ANNOYED BY AN ARDENT AD-

MIRER-SAFETY ONLY IN FLIGHT. The name of "Bob" Hilliard, the handsome actor again before the public, this time as the unwilling victim of a too ardent admirer. The published reports of victim of a too arous annure. The published reports of the matter have been rather unjust to Mr. Hilliard, and the real facts of the case are as follows: About 6 o'clock evening Mr. Hilliard left the Lambs' Club in take dinner before going to Williamsburg, where he is playing in "A Possible Case." Near the side entrance of the St. James Hotel, in Twenty-sixth-st., the tv were met by a flashily dressed young woman, who, upon

were met by a nashily dressed young woman, who, upon recognizing the actor, showed every semblance of joy, and stopped Mr. Hilliard to speak to him. The actor's friend continued on his way toward Broad-way. In the meantime the woman, who has been recog-nized as an actress who played last season with the "Golden Giant" company, surprised Hilliard by sarnest protestations of her affection, and finished by throwing her arms about his neck. Such careses on the public street in daylight were not appreciated, and the actor disentangled himself as quickly as possible. The woman continued to annoy him, however, and finally, in order to escape her, Hilliard started diagonally across the street for the corner of Broadway, and was closely pursued by the woman.

pursued by the woman.

He dedged into the first store he came to, the china store of Wilhelm & Gract, but not soon enough to avoid being overtaken by his admirer. The latter by this time had lost her temper on account of the actor's coldness. and made several vigorous attempts to inflict physical dishment upon her unhappy victim. She did not succeed, and was put out of the store by Mr. Graef and a clerk. Hilliard waited a few minutes and took his departure when the coast was clear. All eye-witnesses agree that the woman was intoxicated, and that her actions were disgraceful. Hilliard had no choice but to seek

## THREE GAMES OF BASEBALL

PLAYERS LIMBERING UP THEIR MUSCLES BE-

FORE THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

Memphia, April 5.—The Detreit and St. Louis clubs
played their third game to-day before a large crowd. The 82 Louis men won their third consecutive victory, taking the lead at the start and bolding it to the end. The score was as follows:

Detroit . . . . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 5t Louis . . . . . . 2 0 1 1 1 2 1 1 0 3 Basehito-Detrois & St. Louis 15. Errors-Detroit 6. St. Louis 4. Pitchers-Getrein and King. Umpire-Mr. Gaffner.

Washington, April 5.—The Washington and Athletic ctubs played to-day and the home club won rather easily.

Darkness stepped the match at the ending of the sixth inning. The score was as appended: 

Basehits Washington 9, Athletic 6, Errors Washington 8, Athletic 5, Pitchers Whitney and Mattimore, Umpire Mr. Haddock. Cincinnati, April 5.-The Cincinnati Club defeated the St. Paul nine to-day. Serad pitched in great form, as the

spended score wil show:

Cincinnet: ..... 0 0 3 1 1 0 0 0 5-10

St. Pau. ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 Basehita-Cincinnati 13, St. Paul 1. Errors-Cincinnati 3, St. Paul 4. Pitchers-Serad and Anderson. Umpire-Mr. Strausa

The rain yesterday caused the postponement of all the local baseball games. Workmen are making a new club-house and dressing-room for the New-York players at the Pole Grounds. The Detroit Club was wise in refusing to with the St. Louis Club except as exhibi-

The Brooklyn and Nassau clubs will play at Washington Park to day and the New-York and Williams College clubs will play at the Polo Grounds. O'Rourke, Keefe and Ewing will probably sign with the New-York Club to-day.

CAUGHT PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK. CAUGHT PASSING A WORTHLESS CHECK.
Charles D. Forbea alias C. S. Forbea forty-three
years cld, was arranged at Jefferson Market Court yesterday to answer a charge of passing a worthless check
for \$15 27 on the National Bank of New-Jersey on
January S. Fortes on that day entered the Fog Horn
tavern, kept by Philip McDowel, at Twenty-third-st, and Winthave, where he was slightly acquainted. He wanted to have the check cashed. Wellington Lowe. wanted to have the check cashed. Wallington, of No. 355 West Eleventh-st, who happened to be in the place, had not that amount, but said he would get the check cashed. that amount, but said he would get the check cashed. The Duke went to the real estate office of James Corbert, on the opposite corner, and got the money. The check was subsequently discovered to be worthless. On Wednesday night Forbos was arrested. Three pawn tickets representing a silver pitcher, a ring and a suit of clothes, were found in Forbos's possession. Justice Patterson, at the request of the detectives, remanded the prisoner back into their custody until to-day.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE ARRESTED AGAIN.

Prencis E. Trowbridge, the stock broker, who is der \$10,000 bail on a charge of embezzlement, made under £10,000 ben on a charge to charles thin by Abram Kling, was again arrested on a similar charge rosterday. The complainants are Drs. Charles C. P. Clark and Algernon S. Coe, both of Oswego. The orders of errest were granted by Judge Churchill, of that city, upon affidavite charging Trowbridge with of that city, upon amdavits charging Trownridge with defrauding the plaintiffs is stock transactions. Dr. Clark says that the broker bought for him 200 shares of the American Telegraph and Cable Company's stock, which he sold March 27, reslizing \$2,152.70, and appropriated the proceeds. Dr. Coe appeared as agent for his wife, Catharine B. Coe, and testified that Trowbridge had received from her three second merizane bunds of the detected from her three second mortgage bonds of the Great Western Railroad, of \$1,000 each, and one con-solidated mortgage bond of the same amount of the Central of New-Jersey, which he had converted to his own use. Deputy Sheriff McGonigal arrested Trowbridge. He was released on giving \$8,300 ball.

NO CASE OF CONSPIRACT MADE OUT,

The case of Moses Strauss, of No. 508 Broadway, who
was charged by Jacob C. Samuela, a marchant tailor at
No. 246 Bowery, with engaging in an attempt to burn
out Bamuele's place for the insurance in February, 1887,
came up again yesterday in Special Sessions. Strauss
was discharged. Assistant District-Atterney Jerome appeared for the people, and "Abe" Hummell for the
defence. The story of how the arrangements were made
for the fire, including the trouble in obtaining additional
insurance, was again gone over by Samuela, who was the
first witness. During the cross-examination he said he
did not want to enter into the scheme, and in reality NO CASE OF CONSPIRACY MADE OUT. first witness. During the cross-examination he said he did not want to enter into the scheme, and in reality had not done so. Samuels also made several startling admissions while on the stand. One was that he had admissions while on the stand. One was that he had set fire to his place two years ago, at that time securing the insurance, \$1,500. One portion of the testimony created considerable amusement. It was where Samuels teld how he had obtained two old account books, which he had fixed up in preparation for the fire. He then submitted them for Strause's approval. Strauss told him that the books as they were then made up would do for a failure, but not for a fire.

THUNDER, LIGHTNING AND BAIN.

TRUNDER, LIGHTNING AND BAIN.

The weather made its presence disagreeably felt yesterday. There was an abundance of it. With the exception of brief intervals it rained all day and rained hard, as those who had neglected to berrow umbrellas discovered to their sorrow and disguest, and filled the gutter with small raging torrents and led to the revival of all manner of "chestnuts" about fat-boats in the streets. In the evening thunder and lightning added an element of variety to the weather, but the lightning only served to render visible the general air of utter dejection which everybody and the general sir of utter dejection which everybody and everything wore out of doors. It was the first thunder and lightning of the season. Clear and colder weather is predicted for to-day.

OLD BROOKLYNITES MOURN THEIR LOSSES. The Society of Old Brocklynties at their meeting last vening expressed much regret at the delay of Congress in appropriating funds for the monument to the Prison Ship appropriating funds for the monument to the Prison and martyrs of the Revolution, which it is proposed to erect on Fort Green Hill. Appropriate tributes were paid to the worth of Heary E. Pierrepont, John T. Howard and David S. Quimby, who had died within the last month.

Iowa, added another speech to-day to the series of speeches delivered in the Senate on the President's recent Free-Trade message. Like most of the efforts of the junior Senator from Iowa, it was prepared beforehand and read from notes. Its delivery, however, was characterized by none of these defects which generally accompany the reading of set speeches. Mr. Wilson's voice is strong, resonant, yet pleasing. His enunciation is distinct and he always knows how and when to place the proper emphasis upon the proper word. This makes him easily understood and materially aids the listener in following the thread of th argument. As a strong Protection speech from the point of view of the farmer, Mr. Wilson's

the point of view of the farmer, Mr. Wilson's deductions proved peouliarly interesting, since none of his Republican colleagues had, who spoke on the tariff at this session, addressed himself solely to this phase of the question.

One part of the speaker's argument was particularly well chosen and happily expressed. He compared the President to a painter whose lack of vision led him to paint in his picture of the economic situation only the foreground and lose sight altogether of a middle ground and the distance. The President saw but the little flock of twenty-five sheep owned by the individual farmer in the foreground and was unable to recognize the relation which that little flock bore to the millions of sheep owned all-over the country and the industries dependent upon the wool grown on the back of those sheep.

Another feature of Mr. Wilson's speech was his declaration in favor of taking the Internal Revenue tax off whiskey and other intoxicating liquors.

declaration in favor of taking the Internal Revenue tax off whiskey and other intoxicating liquors, on the ground that it would make the General Government look forward to and ultimately, perhaps, dependent for revenue upon an article the very existence of which was by a large portion of the people condemned as a monstrous evil, and the manufacture of which should therefore not be even indirectly encouraged by the Government. Of course he was also in favor of relegating the whole question to the different States.

A PARTY OF COURAGE AND CAPACITY.

A PARTY OF COURAGE AND CAPACITY. Mr. Wilson said that however much Senator might differ as to the methods of reduction, all would doubtless agree that the revenue should be reduced. It was not wise nor just to collect more revenue than was needed for the proper purposes of the Government. What was to be done with the annual surplus? Before venturing one with the annual surplus? Before venturin on any suggestion to that question he would in dulge, he said, in a little retrospection. He spok of the Republican party assuming control of the Government on March 4, 1861, as the most notable Government on March 4, 1861, as the most notable movement in the history of the Nation. No like number of years in the history of any nation was so crowded with lessons for the study of political economists as that which commenced on March 4, 1861, and followed down to the present time. The political party which entered on the administration of the affairs of the country on that memorable day had been one of countless courage and unbounded capacity. If the Republican party had been deficient either in courage or capacity it would have broken down in the first year of its administration. But it had not broken down. It had taken up its great work broken down. It had taken up its great work and carried it on, and effected successes such as no other party in the history of the Nation had

He spoke of the enormous debt contracted during the War, and of its rapid reduction down to 1884, and said that these facts taught that the Republican party had had practical capacity which could evolve a boundless credit for a Government that was bankrupt when it took charge of its affairs. That party, he said, stoed alone in its strength and beauty. As a political creation it was unique in every respect. in every respect. ISTRIBUTION OF MANUFACTURING PLANTS.

Referring to the growth and prosperity of the ountry, he contrasted the figures of 1860 and 1880 as to agriculture and manufactures; and said that the true policy was the one which would plant manufacturing establishments in every part of every agricultural State. If a reduction of prices for manufactured articles was what was wanted, there was no surer road to its realization wanted, there was no surer road to its realization than the one which would lead to the distribution of manufacturing plants in all the localities where agriculture produced cheap food, and where the forests and mines and quarries supplied the raw materials needed. There should be an end of the policy which tended to centralize manufacturing plants in the great cities. If, however, they were to follow the President's suggestions they would not multiply and distribute manufacturing plants, but they would embarrass those now in operation and repress the tendency to invest capital in them. Coming back to the point of the annual surplus Coming back to the point of the annual surplus of about \$60,000,000, he asked what was the right thing to be done about it. Could that right thing be found in any of the various schemes arged upon the attention by the President and other opponents of the system of protection? Was there anything in those schemes that could produce such happy results as had appeared in the cotton manufacturing industries of the Southern States within the last seven years? To these various questions he replied in the negative. The various questions he replied in the negative. The country had done well, and was doing well, under the policy which the President assailed. Whatever of danger was now menacing the country came from sources other than those embraced in he protective policy. That policy had given to the country strength and prosperity. It had developed the resources of the country and given employment to its people. These things could not have come from free trade.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES SHOULD BE FREE.

Proceeding to the discussion of the question of the duty on sugar and molasses, he quoted figures to show that in spite of the tariff the prices of those articles had fallen considerably for several years past; and he suggested the removal of the duty on sugar and molasses (amounting to about \$5,800,000) as a means of guarding against the annual surplus of \$60,000,000. He quoted some sentences from the President's message, and asked whether any better response could be given to them than by placing sugar and molasses on the free list. But as to himself, he thought that was a subject on which they should "make haste slowly." He would admit free all sugar and molasses coming from countries which did not impose export duties on those commodities, and which reciprocated by admitting American products free of duty into their ports. And then, he asked, why not adopt the practical business plan which had worked so well in European countries—and provide for paying a reasonable bounty to the producers of sugar in the United States. Under this plan he suggested the impetus that would be given to the production of sorghum sucar in the Western States.

The speaker criticised the President's suggestions on the subject of wool and said that no one would infer from them that, under tariff tinkering, the wool product of the country had fallen off 43,000,000 pounds in three years. The President, he said, was not a skilful, economic artist; his conception was not bold: his hand not cunning: his presentation was pale and duli and flat. After discussing the wool and flax questions as affecting farmers. Mr. Wilson said that farmers should be taken from the free list, and that at least a moderate rate of duty should be imposed upon them.

Coming back again to the question of the annual surplus revenue he asked whether there was no way of getting rid of it without disturbing the true industrial industries of the country. It seemed to him that there was a way both short and clear, and that was in connection with the tax on intoxicating liquors. That was where he would make the reduction. The true interests of the people demanded that the revenue system should be so adjusted as to prevent the tax on intoxicating liquors from becoming a fixed and necessary part of it. He might n duty on sugar and molasses (amounting to about \$5,800,000) as a means of guarding against the

duction of revenue which did not make a pro-nounced start toward the ultimate elimination of the liquor tax from the law.

LOCKING THE STABLE DOOR.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Senate has removed the injunction of secrecy from the Chinese Treaty, but not from the President's letter of transmittal. It has also removed the injunction from the Britlah Extradition Treaty, reported by Senator Morgan, January 12, and subsequently r-committed in consequence of Senator Riddleberger's opposition. These have already been published.

A PARTISAN POSTAL SERVICE. DON M. DICKINSON'S CIRCULAR TO POSTMAS-

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Special).—There will be no Republicans left in office if the Postmaster General can help it. The weeding-out process has gone on in a quiet but effective way for over gone on in a quiet but effective way for over three years now. Mr. Diokinson, however, intends to hasten matters in view of the impending elections, by inviting postmasters to appoint, whenever they can do so without violating Civil Service rules, Democrats in place of Republicans, who happen still to be holding over. To aid postmasters in this task he has prepared a circular which draws attention to their powers in the premises. A hint from such a source, no doubt, will be sufficient to accomplish the desired object. In the circular Don M. Dickinson says:

A WESTERN PROTECTIONIST.

AN IOWA SENATOR ON THE TRUE POLICY.

MR. WILSON CRITICISES THE FREE-TRADE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TR.BONE.)

WASHINGTON, April 5.—Senator Wilson, of Love added a wather than the commendations to the Commission; (F) custodians of period to the Commission; (F) custodians of p

THE BOND PURCHASE BILL PASSED. WILL PRESIDENT CLEVELAND VETO IT

HIS ANTI-SILVER "MESSAGE" OF 1885 TO CON-GRESSMAN WARNER RECALLED.

[ST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, April 5 .- The Bond Purchase bill has at last passed the Senate and will in a day or two be in the hands of a conference committee The conferees on the part of the Senate have already been appointed. They are Messrs. Sherman, Allison and Beck, representing the extreme views of the silver and anti-silver men and the con-servatism of a middle course already voiced on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Allison. There was no formal vote by roll-call taken on the final passage of the bill to-day. The vote yesterday upon the Beck amendment had already clearly indicated the strength of the respective sides and a simple viva voce vote was, therefore, thought sufficient. The bill is of such importance that its provisions are herewith given in full. of the silver and anti-silver men and the con-

herewith given in full.

Be it enacted, etc., Tast Section 2 of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes, which is as follows: "That the Secretary other purposes, which is as follows: "That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds; provided, that the redemption of United States bonds; provided, that the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be cancelled," was intended to be a permanent provision of law, and the same hereby declared to have been since its enactment and to be now in full force and effect.

Section 2. That whenever the circulation or any portion

thereof of any National bank, not in liquidation, shall be surrendered, and the same is not taken up by other National banks within thirty days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to purchase, at the market price thereof, an equivalent amount in silver builion in excess of the minimum of two million dollars' worth per month for coinage purposes, as provided in the act approved February 28, 1878, entitled, "An act to authorize the colonge of the standard silver dollar and 10-50:0 its legal-tender character."

There is some speculation to-night regarding the probable action of the President on this bill. If he is considered consistent he must veto it, in view of his silver "message" written by him in 1885, before he entered the White House. In that "message" the President said, addressing Congressman A. J. Warner and other members of the XLVIIIth

Your solicitude that my judgment shall have been Your solicitude that my jougment shall have been carefully and deliberately formed is entirely just. It is also fully justified by the nature of the financial crisis which, urder the operation of the set of Congress of February 28, 1578, is now close at hand. By a compliance with the requirements of that law all the vauits of the Federal Treasury have been and are heaped full of silver coins which are now worth less that 85 per cent of the gold dellar prescribed as the unit of value in Section 14 of the act of February 12, 1873, and which, with the silver certificates representing such coin, are receivable for all public dues. Boing thus receivable while also constantly increasing in quantity at the rate of \$23,000,000 a year, it has followed of necessity that the flow of gold into the Treasury has been steadily diminished. Silver and allow cortificates have displaced and are now displaced. and silver certificates have displaced and are now displacing gold, and the sum of gold in the Federal Treasury ow available for the payment of the gold obligations of the United States and for the redemption of the United States notes called greenbacks, if not already encreached

Further on in his letter the President said that Further on in his letter the President said that the only way of continuing in use the mass of gold coin and the mass of silver already coined was "by a present suspension of the purchases and coinage of silver." "I am not aware," he continues, "that by any other method it is possible. It is of momentous importance to prevent the two metals parting company, to prevent the increasing displacement of gold by the increasing coinage of silver, to prevent the distance of gold in the custom houses of the United States in the daily business of the people, to prevent the ultimate expulsion of gold by silver," and he finished his expulsion of gold by silver, and he finished his letter with a picture of the impending doom in case his views were not followed. The President said:

From these impending calamities it is surely a most

aid:

From these impending calamities it is surely a most irrictle and grateful duty of the representatives of the

It is true that the financial crisis which Mr.

Cleveland predicted on February 24, 1885, as then "close at hand," has not come to pass yet, then "close at hand," has not come to pass yet, the views entertained by him then, he cannot red in the southern To these tive. The rell, under d. What was an expression of opinion by Congress upon the validity of the law of 1882, which he seems to have been loth to execute, lest such a course would reduce the surplus to such an extent as to would reduce the surplus to such an extent as to make an attempt to revise the tariff in the interest of free trade ridiculous.

WASTING THE PEOPLE'S TIME. OBSTRUCTIVE TACTICS BY SOUTHERN CONGRESS-

MEN OVER THE DIRECT TAX BILL CONTINUE, WASHINGTON, April 5 (Special).—It is still Wednesday; so far at least as the House of Representatives is concerned. For thirty-six hours the Southern Brigadiers have opposed the consideration of the Direct Tax bill by dilatory motions, because t proposes to refund money to loyal Northern States, and endangers the prospects of their contemplated free-trade raid upon the industries of the country by an honest reduction of the surplus the country by an honest reduction of the surplus to the amount of some \$20,000,000. For thirty-six hours they have wasted in frivolous hibustering time which the people have the right to expect shall be devoted to business. A minority, under the curious rules adopted by the liouse, is able to postpone indefinitely all legislation to which it is opposed, and of this rule the Southern Brigadiers fully availed themselves. In this way the House sat until 2:30 this morning amid the demoralizing scenes which always characterizenight sessions, listening to dreary rollcalls on senseless motions and to the excuses made by members brought before the bar of the House by the Sergeant-al-Arms for absenting themselves without leave. After a recess of nine hours, it met at 11:30 to-day to begin the same performances over and over again, and finally to take at 5:30 another recess until to-morrow at 11 o'clock. When the sitting broke up nothing had been accomplished, and the bill was left in precisely the same shape that it was in two days ago. to say that no such statement had been made by the officer to Colonel Lazelle.

Colonel Lazelle—You withdraw all the rest you have stated.

General Colonel Lazelle.

and the bill was left in precisely the same shape that it was in two days ago.

Shortly after noon Mr. Lanham, of Texas, raised the point of order that the day assigned for the consideration of the Direct Tax bill had expired. He proceeded to argue, with frequent citations from former decisions, that the Speaker had the power to say that under a common-sense construction of the rules the order assigning Tuesday and Wednesday for the consideration of the Direct Tax bill had expired. To adopt any other construction would be to violate the intention of the Committee on Rules in reporting the assignment and of the House in agreeing to it. A clear construction of the assignment would show that it applied, not to the legislative, but to the calendar day.

applied, not to the legislative, but to the calendar day.

The Speaker disclaimed any power to adjourn the House, and held that as long as the House refused to adjourn, the legislative day of Wednesday would continue. He recalled many precedents for the decision, and especially the precedent presented in the Electoral Commission bill, when the legislative day extended over thirty calendar days. He overruled the point of order.

Mr. Lanham suggested that the legislative day of Wednesday might continue until December.

"It might continue until March," exclaimed General Grosvenor, of Ohio.

The Speaker—It might last until the terms of the present members of the House expire.

Mr. Buchanan (N. J.)—And it will.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE

Washington, April 5.-Major-General Alfred H. Terry was placed on the retired list of the Army to-day. This is in accordance with the report of the Army Retiring Board of which Major-General Schofield is president. The report was submitted by the Secretary of War to the President to-day and was immediately approved. The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Commander Winfield Secti Schley to be a Captain; Passed Assistant Surgeon George E. H. Harman to Surgeon: Walter G. Isanes of Albanova Ch. in accordance with the report of the Army Retiring to be Surgeon; Walter G. Isaacs, of Alabama, and Charles Henry Parks, of New-York, to be Chaplains in the Navy.

Henry Parks, of New-York, to be Chaplains in the Navy.

The Yanne has sailed from Key West for Pensacola.

Rear-Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, has transferred his fing from the Richmond to the Ossipee, and has sailed in the latter vessel from Key West for Havana.

Captain A P. Cooke has been ordered to command the receiving ship Franklin, at Norfolk, April 10. Captain G. C. Wiltee has been detached from command of the Pranklin, April 10, and ordered to command the receiving ship Minnesota. Captain T. E. Kane has been detached from command of the Minnesota and ordered to command the Lancaster per steamer of April 21. Ensign P. R. Alger has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance. Pensign George P. Blow has been ordered to compare yellow at the Norfolk Navy Yard. Surgeon J. M. Flint has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish has been detached from duty in connection with the Fish Institution.

Washington, Thursday, April 5, 1898.

INDIAN AGENT INDICTED.—The United States rney for the Northern District of Texas has informed Purify Your Blood

For a good spring medicine we confidently recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. By its use the blood is purified, enriched and vitalized, that tired feeling is entirely overcome and the whole body given strength and vigor. The appetite is restored and sharpened, the digestive organs are toned, and the kidneys and liver invigorated.

Those who have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla should do so this spring. It is a thoroughly honest and reliable preparation, purely vegetable, and contains no injurious ingredient whatever. Thousands testify to its peculiar curative power Hood's Sarsaparilla strengthered with blisters. My husband heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and insisted on my taking it, though I had little faith. I had taken but a few doses when I began to feel better, and in a week I was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was source it was doing me good. I continued to take it was gone it was entirely well. I have not been thought to discount the properties of the proper

100 Doses One Dollar

the Secretary of the Interior that Jesse Lee Hall, ex-

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.—The Postmaster-

General has appointed the following fourth-class post-masters: Marcus L. Blanchard, Deimar, N. Y.; Joshua Huston, Lumberton, N. J.; H. E. Rider, Finderne, N. J.

THE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA BILL.

CONSIDERED BY THE SENATE-A WIDESPREAD OP-

POSITION TO THE MEASURE.

Pleuro-pneumonia bill, without, however, making

much headway. The bill does away with the present Bureau of Animal Industry under the charge of the Commissioner of Agriculture and

creates in its place a commission of three, which

is to be appointed by the President, and is to

consist of two practical stock-growers and a vet-

erinary surgeon, but yet remain under the gen-

ermary surgeon, but yet remain under the general direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. The new Board is w investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious and communicable diseases, or conditions which may convey disease among them.

eases, or conditions which may convey disease among them.

It is also authorized to enter, either in person

or by duly authorized and accredited agents, any

by the Legislature of the State of Marshall con-demning the general provisions of the bill was also read, and it is understood that petitions from some thirty-four different States in opposition to the bill have been filed with the Senate. The bill has not even the cordial support of the Committee on Agriculture, only five of the nine members having voted in committee in favor of its pro-visions.

The debate in the Senate to-day indicated that the bill will meet with considerable opposition on

THE ALTERED " REBELLION RECORDS."

GENERAL GROSVENOR AND COLONEL LAZELL E BE-FORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, April 5 .- Representative Gros-

venor was before the House Sub-Committee on

Military Affairs to-day to answer a statement

made by Colonel Lazelle, in charge of the "Re-

bellion Records" publication to the effect that he

had gathered advance sheets of the record from

the printing office. Representative Grosvenor

said that there was not a shadow of truth in

either the direct statement or the imputation made

by Colonel Lazelle in his testimony, nor could

there be any shadow or foundation to support his statement, nor did he believe that any such statement had been made to him or anybody else.

Colonel Lazelle, who was present, remarked: As he denies my testimony in toto, it is be-

Colonel Lazelle asked why witness did not be

to the press.
Colonel Lazelle-You do not question any other

art of it? (his testimony).

General Grosvenor—I have no right to do so.

To the chairman he said that he did not intend

u nave stated. General Grosvenor-I correct it-I do not with-

draw anything about it.

Colonel Lazelle-It is a pretty strong statement as you first made it; and I would not allow

General Gr. svenor said that he did not believe

that any such statement had been made to Lieu-tenant Knox as had been charged.

At this point the committee adjourned, with the understanding that General Boynton and Lieu-tenant Knox will be called to testify.

THE CRUISE OF THE ST. MARY'S.

The school-stip St Mary's will start on its summer cruise this year under extremely favorable conditions.

Commissioner Henry L. Sprague, of the Board of Education, has taken special interest in the ship's work and with Commander Crowninshield has visited many of the

with Commander Crowninshield has visited many of the principal schools of the city and interested the pupils in the schoolship. Applications are being received daily for the two years course, and a crew of about 125 boys is expected to sail this year. The ship is about to co into dry-dock to be recoppered and refitted. The annual examinations will be held on April 17. On May 3 the

St. Mary's will sail for Newport and on May 10 for

Bordosux, Lisbon, the Madeirus and Tederiffe. It will start on its return trip on August 6, reaching New-York

Among the certificates of death received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics restreday was one which Deputy Regis-ter Nagle regarded with interest. It stated that an elder-

ly woman had died from a rare disease of the spinal cord,

ty woman and used from a rare discuss of the spinal cord, known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosia. Never before, Dr. Nagle thought, had such a cause of death been written on a certificate in this city. The statement was placed on President Rayles's bulletin for the benefit of raporters,

but the names of the dead weman and of the physician who

FATHER DUCET'S ASSAILANT INSANE.

Michael O'Donnell, the coachman who on February 1 went to the house of Father Ducey, armed with a large

went to the house of Father Ducey, armed with a large pistol and a loaded cane, and threatened to take the life of the priest, was taken yesterday to Part II of the Court of General Sessions for examination as to his mental capacity. He is tall and middle-aged and has a thick brown beard. Drs. John G. Truax and Z. L. Leonard and Dr. William A. Hammond testified that O'Donnell has in same delusions. The jury declared the prisoner to be insane, and Judge Martine committed him to the Hudson River State Asylum at Poughkeepsia.

had discovered the rare disease were kept secret.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar PINKERTON'S MEN RELIEVED

ALL THE ROADS ARE BUSY IN CHICAGO.

sgent of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichtia Indiana, in the Indian Territory, has been indicted by the Grand Jury sitting at Graham, Tex., upon the charge of em-berzing git. 608 belonging to the United States. Hall was appointed agent July 28, 1885. RUMORED INTERFERENCE OF MR. POWDERLY DISCREDITED-ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING AT AN ENGINEER

[BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, April 5 .- Nothing in the last twenty-fous hours has occurred to shake confidence in the genuine-ness of the peace which was yesterday proclaimed. Washington, April 5 (Special).—The Senate Freight is moving freely on all the roads. Transfers began the consideration to-day of the Palmer are made with dispatch, and the Burlington is transacting its business without interruption. The rumors published in one of the morning papers that the brakemen, section hands and all Knights of Labor operatives on the Burlington were to strike is ridiculed at the Brotherhood headquarters, as is also the statement that an engineers' committee had gone East to talk with Powderly. Chief Arthur will not return to-day, as was expected, owing to the sudden illness of his wife. He hopes, however, to be in Chicago by the last of the week. At the offices of the Burlington, everybody were a smile of content. "The Eurlington," said the local freight agent, Mr. Brown, "is able to take care of all business that may be given it. We yesterday received 800,000 pounds of freight for shipent from Chicago merchants, within 300,000 pounds of our normal total receipts, including the drayloads sent us by other roads. Our transfer receipts yester-

or by duly authorized to enter, ether in possion or by duly authorized and accredited agents, any premises or places, including stock yards, cars and vessels within any State of the United States or District of Columbia, or the Territories, in or at which they have reason to believe there may exist disease or what is called in the bill diseased conditions. Upon the discovery of the existence of any disease the Board is authorized to give notice by publication of the existence of such disease in such newspapers as they may select. The Board is also authorized to establish and maintain such quarantine of animals and premises as they may deem necessary to prevent the spread of any disease, and also to cause the appraisal of diseased animals, or those that have been exposed to any disease, to destroy them and pay the owners for such destruction three-quarters of the appraised value of the animals. Not more than \$160, however, is to be paid for an animal with pedigree recorded in a recognized herd-book of the breed to which the animal destroyed may belong, or more than \$60 for an animal without a pedigree. day were larger than they are in ordinary times." The Pinkerton guards, with whom the Burlington road has found it necessary to protect its trains tendered at connecting points to other lines have been removed and the places taken by the regular city police. Over 200 of the guards were relieved. Pinkerton says that at all points along the Burlington line, with the exception of Chicago, his men are still on duty. The Burlington officials discredit the rumor that Mr. Powderly is likely to call out the Knights of Labor engineers and firemen who have taken the places of the strikers. The management of the road is of the opinion that no such order would be made by Mr. Powderly, and believe that even if it were, it would not be obeyed. The Pinkerton guards, with whom the Burlington

Powderly, and believe that even if it wore, it would not be obeyed.

James Derry, a night switchman in the employ of the Northwestern road, is locked up charged with assault with intent to kill. Yesterday afternoon he assaulted a Pinkerton watchman in the Burlington yards and, drawing a revolver, threatened to shoot him. The approach of other officers frightened Derry away. Last night he stood behind a tolegraph pole at Twentieth and Brown sis, and fired two shots at the cab of a Burlington switch engine which was passing. The builets shattered the windows of the cab, but fortunately did not strike the enigner or fireman. The fireman returned a shot at Derry, who then ran away. He was arrested soon after by tha police.

NO SHUT-DOWN AT CARNEGIE'S WORKS! THE MEN REFUSED TO ACCEPT HIS PROPOSED PLAN, BUT HE WILL WAIT.

the animal destroyed may belong, or more than \$60 for an animal without a pedigree.

The Board is further authorized to establish rules and regulations for the speedy and effectual extirpation of disease, and to invite State authorities to co-operate in the enforcement of such rules.

An earnest protest by the New-York State Agricultural Society was presented by Senator Hiscock. The views in opposition to the passage of the bill entertained by Commissioner Colman were forcibly presented in a letter addressed to Senator Beck, and read to the Senate. A resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Maryland condemning the general provisions of the bill was also read, and it is understood that petitions from some A dispatch from Pittsburg was published yesterday to the effect that the strikers at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works had refused to accept Andrew Carnegle's offer of a co-operative or sliding scale of wages, and that he had in consequence ordered the complete shutting down of the works till January 1, 1859, throwing 5,000 men out of employment.

Mr. Carnegie said yesterday that the dispatch was

not true and that no such order had been given by him. The trouble was in only one of the seven works -the steel rall mill and blast furnaces. It was a part of the plan for a sliding scale of wages that wages should not fall below the scale for the price of steel ralis at \$26 a ton. Common labor was not to go below \$1.20 a day. It was the Knights of Labor, comprising only about 500 out of the 3,000 men employed at the steel rail works, who decided not to accept the proposition. The intention now, Mr. Carnegie said, was to wait till the men decided to try the plan proposed to them. Efforts had been made to introdu system of eight hours of work a day instead of twelve, but as no other firms had adopted it, the plan could not be successful in the present bad state of the iron and steel business.

Some of the men objected to the sliding scale because it did not constitute partnership, and to this Mr. Carnegie replied by pointing out to them what an un-Carnegic replied by pointing out to them what an unprofitable investment one in the steel business was
likely to be. He showed that almost all of the steel
rail mills of this country had been failures and that
many of them had ceased to exist altogether. The
plan proposed to the men, on the other hand, secured
them against loss and against extremely low wages.
Mr. Carnegie feels sure that the sliding scale is the
most practicable step toward harmony between capital
and labor.

most practicative step toward narmony between capital and labor.

The men are advised to save their money and buy homes, and the firm lends them money to build houses if they save enough to buy land. The firm now has \$75,000 in mortgages on such houses, and it also offers to pay its employes 6 per cent on any part of their earnings that they choose to intrust to it. The firm employs about 12,000 men in all and makes about 50,000 tons of Iron and steel rails a month. There has been no trouble in any of the other works.

"As he denies my testimony in toto, it is between Lieutenant Knox (his informant) and his God as to what he said. I have only testified as to what Lieutenant Knox told me."

Colonel Lazelle then asked General Grosvenor how long before the publication of the volume he had obtained his copy.

General Grosvenor replied that he had got it on the first day of the committee's meeting.

Colonel Lazelle remarked that Lieutenant Knox had made his statement to him two weeks before the volume was published. He asked the witness whether he understood him to say that he had not whether he understood him to say that he had not received any promoting from General Boynton on sending for the matter. The witness replied that he had not said that. His impression was that General Roynton had told him that the volume was ready at the printing office, and he could get it by sending for h. POWDERLY'S TOUCHING SARCASM. General Master Workman T. V. Powderly has written a long letter to "The Journal of United Labor" concerning the Pennsylvania coal regions and the relations of the miners, operators, company directors, stockholders, combinations of companies, and the public. He calls Austin Corbin the President of the ume was ready at the printing office, and he could get it by sending for it.

Colonel Lazelle wanted to know how witness had learned that the particular volume was not Colonel Scott's, but his (Lazelle's).

The witness replied that he did not think he knew it. He did not know who he was aiming Amalgamated Association of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and coal and fron men, and Samue Sloan the Master Workman, and contributes a mock report of an imaginary meeting of the "Association." says that "Mr. Trust" has the power to shut off the says that "Mr. Trust" has the power to shut off the coal supply at any moment by snapping his fingers and describes the thrilling incident of crowds directors robbing "scab" operators before a police could interfere. "Mayor Gluett" presided the great meeting, he says, and making the mistake addressing the assemblage as "gentlemen" a robbing squell the riot. Colonel Lazelle asked why witness did not believe his testimony as to the advance sheets.

The witness replied that it was because he did not believe the Public Printer would tell shybody a deliberate falschood.

Colonel Lazelle—Then your testimony does not relate to my sending an officer to the Government Printing Office.

The witness replied "No," that he was interested in disproving the statement that he had surreptiously obtained advance sheets and given them

BREWERS' WORKMEN WANT TO RETREAT. The indications yesterday in the fight between the browers and their workmen were that the latter were endeavoring to beat a masterly retreat. There was no claim to additional names of "bosses" secured to union contracts, but it was said by the journeymen that all the proprietors would sign the con-tract if the clause binding the employers not to hire mon-union help were stricken out. The journey-men's unions also declare that the "bosses" are so-curing names and addresses of non-union workmen who can be called upon at a moment's notice in case of a general strike, but the members of the United States Association say that nothing of the kind has occurred, and that they simply maintain the position defined in their first circular.

SUING FOR REINSTATEMENT. Two hundred and fifty members of International Cigarmakers' Union No. 144, who were expelled from the union for not paying assessments for the benefit of the strikers, have brought suit in the Supreme Court for reinstatement,

BROADWAY PROPERTY AT AUGTION The most important sale at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday was that by R. V. Harnett & Co., under the direction of Frederic R. Coudert, the referee appointed by the Supreme Court in partition of two parcels of property belonging to the heirs of E.J. M. Hale, of Haverhill erty belonging to the heirs of E.J. M. Hale, of Haverhill,
Mass., known as Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway, and Nos.
92, 94 and 96 Leonard-st, and also as Nos. 305, 307 and
309 Broadway, and as Nos. 31, 93, 95 and 97 Duane-st.
Among those present were L. Tanenbaum, Charles L.
Brown, W. W. Forg, Louis Phillips, J. Arthur Levy and
Charles P. Bouran.

Charles F. Hoffman.

The Leonard st. corner was first offered. It has a The Leonard st. corner was first offered. It has a frontage on Broadway of fifty-six feet and 156 feet on the street, and is rented to February 1, 1892 at \$41,500 per annum. The first bid was \$450,000, from which the bids rose between Hoffman Brothers and another biddes to \$500,000, at which price it was knocked down to Hoffman Brothers, who ist once handed in the name of their man Brothers, who lat once handed in the name of their client, William G. Weld, of Boston. The property was bought on the advice and valuation of Hofman Brothers, the buyer leaving himself entirely in their hands.

the buyer leaving himself entirely in their hands.

The Duane-st. corner has a frontage of seventy-free too Broadway and 105 feet on the street. It is rented to May I, 1891, at \$25,000 per annum. The bidding rose from \$300,000 to \$344,000. This being less than the appraised figures approved by the court, a consultation between the lawyers took place, after which the auctionees was authorized to knock the property down. J. F. Brown was the buyer.

was the buyer.